A GREAT SYSTEM OF CENTRAL SALES.

WILLIAM EASTON TO BE THE AUCTIONEER-THE

BREEDERS TO BE IN CONTROL. An enterprise of great importance to all the breeders of the United States, not only the breed-ers of thoroughbreds, but also the breeders of trotters, hackneys and all classes of horses, is now under way. Many years ago it was found in England that the practice of holding sales in distant parts of the country was an unfortunate one for breeders and owners. The great horse sales of Great Britain are now concentrated at Newmarket and Doncaster, and are held in the spring and in the autumn, under the charge and control of the Tattersalls. The dates of these great sales at Doncaster and Newmarket are known months in dvance, and representatives travel to those places from other countries, as well as from all parts of the United Kingdom. It is believed that if a simi-lar system were introduced in the United States the results would be of a gratifying character to all the breeders and to all the persons interested. With great spring and autumn sales appointed at definite dates and at a central place, everybody who had any notion of buying a yearling, a racehorse, a saddle-horse, a hackney, a cob, a pony, or in fact any sort of horse whatever, could make his arrangements to attend these sales, and could earry out his intentions in the most satisfactory and convenient way.

Many American horses have raced well in Eng-

land, and the respect of English turfmen for the qualities and performances of horses bred in America is steadily on the increase. If the British sys-tem of selling yearlings at a central place in the spring and autumn, on previously appointed dates, is adopted in this country, it is certain that representatives will be sent to this country from Eng land, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia to buy American horses for use or for sport abroad. It is recognized now in Great Britain and in all the countries of Europe that American blood is of great value in those countries, and if the proposed system of sales is carried out, as it is ractically certain to be, no one can doubt that American stock will be distributed all over Europe to an extent which has not hitherto been ap

American stock will be distributed all over Europe to an extent which has not hitherto been approached.

A company is to be incorporated within a few days in which all the principal breeders of the country are expected to possess a financial interest.

August Belmont, J. B. Haggin, Marcus Daly, J. S.
Curtis, L. S. and W. P. Thompson, A. H. and D. H. Morris, J. E. Madden, Eugene Leigh, H. P. Headley, William Hendrie and other breeders have already decided to invest in the securities of the new association. This will be a co-operative sales association of American horsebreeders and owners. It is intended to invite the co-operation of the breeders and owners of all breeds and classes of horses. In a short time the articles of incorporation will be filed at Albany, and the financial details of the enterprise will be set forth fully for the condensation of breeders and owners. The business of the association will be conducted strictly in accordance with American customs and methods, and the management, financial and otherwise, will be absolutely in the hands of a Board of Directors elected annually by five trustees. These five trustees are to hold all the capital stock of the company. They are to be selected from among the association members who are subscribers. They are to issue certificates to the various subscribers, which certificates are exchangeable for stock only at the end of five years. By this means there will be centred in five prominent breeders and owners the responsibility ordinarily scattered among many, electing each year the directors of the association, in whose hands will be its bu

COMMENT AMONG COLLEGE MEN. GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE YALE VICTORY WAS A SURPRISE; AN ADMISSION THAT IS

> NOT MADE, HOWEVER, AT THE TALE CLUB.

There was considerable talk in club circles yesterday, especially among members who are col-lege men, concerning the two great football games between Yale and Princeton and Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. It was generally agreed that the Yale victory was an immense surprise. At the Yale Club, however, this admis sirprise. At the Iale Citis, however, this administration was not made. "I tell you," said one Yale alumnus, "we were not a bit surprised at the victory. It was certainly a surprise to the public at large, but Yale men never give up any athletic contest in which her men are engaged until the battle is actually lost. Yale men, when they heard the talk of Yale's weakness, amiled and said Wait. There has been a good deal of newspaper fun made of the fact that reports from New-Haven before big games are often gloomy, and describe many of the players as fit'subjects for the hospital; but this year the gloomy outlook was caused by the fact

the players as fit subjects for the hospital; but this year the gloomy outlook was caused by the fact not that the men were in unfit physical condition, but that they were mostly green and untried men, and it had been found difficult to get them into the proper swing. If the Princeton game had been played when the Harvard game was played. Yale would have been beaten. She improved vastly in the last week. It's simply another example of a big brace at the last minute."

Harvard men were naturally disconsolate at Harvard men were naturally disconsolate at Harvard defeat, although it was known that Pennsylvania had an exceptionally strong team this year, and the odds were against the Crimson. Of the statement made in some quarters, notably in a latter from a Harvard man to The Tribune, that Harvard's team athletes were chosen for their social position rather than for their athletic ability, one Harvard man had this to say: "I do not know so much about the football team, but the charge has not been true of Harvard's baseball players, and reasoning from that, it seems unlikely that it is true of her football team. I remember several of Harvard's best and most noted baseball players whose parents were in most humble stations in life, and the entire spirit of the recent baseball team has been most democratic. I am inclined to attribute Harvard's lack of success to the fact that there is too little concentrated and systematic coaching, and that the old athletes do not come back to college each year to train succeeding teams to so large an extent as they do at Yale. This sondition of things ought to be remedied, and, from some things I have heard recently, I think it will."

FOOTBALL PLAYED AT NIGHT. INDIANS DEFEAT ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY AT THE CHICAGO COLISEUM.

Chicago, Nov. 21.-The Carlisle Indians last night defeated the University of Illinois football eleven by a score of 23 to 6. The game was played in the Collseum, and about fifteen thousand persons were present. Society was out in force, and the boxes along the side lines were filled with gayly dressed comen and their escorts, who were almost unant mous in "rooting" for the redskins.

The game was almost a counterpart of the one between the Indians and the University of Wiscon-sin last year. The white men had the better of the first half, scoring a touchdown in the first ten minutes of play. That, however, was the only time

they saw the good side of their dusky opponents' goal line. In the second half the fierce line-bucking of the redmen simply carried the Illinois players of their feet. There was little punting done by either side. The gridiron was well lighted, but the yellow-painted girders and roof made it difficult to see the ball when it was kicked.

Hudson, the Indian quarterback, dropped a pretty goal from the thirty-yard line in the first half. This was the sum total of their scoring in that half. Illinois had previously made a touchdown. In the second half the Indians changed their tactics. They had been trying the ends with only fair success, Coffeen and Biddle doing nice work in breaking up interference, so line-bucking was resorted to. Only twice in the second half did the Indians lose the ball on downs. McFarland made two touchdowns in quick succession, and Metoxen made another, little Hudson kicking a goal in each case. The teams lined up as follows:

Carliele.

Positions.

Beadle

	Rosers Left end Bendle
B	H. Pierce
3	Wheelock Fischer
9	Brotth
3	B. Pierce
	RenecaVon Oven
	Archequeth Right end Coffeen
	HudsonQuarterback
	McFarland Left halfback
	Miller
	MetoxenFullbackForbes
	Referee-Ralph Hoagland, Princeton. Umpire-Evarts
	Wrenn, Harvard.

TIGERS RETURN TO PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., Nov. 21.-The Princeton football team returned to this town to-night, accompanied the coachers and the trainer. All of the mer are in good condition physicially, and appear none the worse for bruises and joits received in the con-test with Yale. They are greatly depressed over the unexpected defeat.

Don't Neglect That Cold

No matter how slight it may seem to you, for Congha, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and apparently insignifi-ment Chest Pains often lead to Pleurisy, Pacu-monia, Consumption and other fatal Lung Dis-

to the chest (front and back) upon the first appearance of such warning symptoms. It affords prompt prevention against these dangerous complications, and sure cure. Always reliable. But only the genuine effective, Price 25 cents. All Druggists. Refuse substitutes. SEASURY & JOHNSON, M°C Chemista, New-York.

FOR BREEDERS AND OWNERS PROFITS ON PRISON WORK.

OFFICIALS SAY SUPERINTENDENT LA-THROP WAS MISQUOTED.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS EARNING ONLY ABOUT

TWO-FIFTHS OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIA-TION-COST OF MATERIAL NOT RECK-

ONED IN THE FIGURES CREDITED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT. Prominent State Prison officials at Sing Sing

and elsewhere state that Superintendent Austin Lathrop has been misquoted in saying that the prisons are self-supporting. The present system of labor has undoubtedly proved to be a success, in that it furnishes employment for all the inmates of the State prisons who are able to work, but the amount of work performed, or the profits, will have to be largely increased before the prisons will be placed upon a self-supporting basis. It is only necessary to examine the figures given with the incorrect statement attributed to Superintendent Lathrop to see how far from being in a self-supporting position the prisons are at the present time. The statement asserts that regulations have been received for goods worth more than \$750. 000 in the last year, and the inference is drawn that, as it costs only \$500,000 annually to maintain the prisons, there is a gross profit of about \$250,000 to the credit of the new system.

This is regarded as being a good deal like man doing a retail business of \$5,000 a year, acknowledging personal expenses of \$2,000 and claiming the difference a clear profit.

Taking the receipts and expenses of the prisone as given in the statement attributed to the Superintendent to be approximately correct, the cost of maintaining the several prisons is \$500,-000, and the amount received for goods manufactured therein \$750,000. The cost of the raw material from which these goods are manufactured is large, the officials say, as the material consists of cloth for the clothing, leather for the shoes, hair and bristles for the mattresses and brushes, costly wood and lumber for the furniture, and many other articles that are consumed in the various industries. It is calculated that for every dollar the State receives for articles manufactured in its prisons 75 cents represents money expended in the material and 25 cents the value of the work by the prisoners According to this calculation, the profit to the State upon its sales of \$750,000 is something like \$190,000, which, deducted from the annual cost of supporting the prisons of \$500,000, leaves the prisons still dependent upon the State for support to the amount of \$310,000.

Of course, these figures may vary considerably, but it is regarded as certain that the prisons of this State have not yet been placed upon an in-

this State have not yet been placed upon an in-dependent basis in the matter of financial assist-ance from the taxpayers of the State.

ance from the taxpayers of the State.

Thus far Superintendent Lathrop and his subordinates seem to have most successfully solved the problem of how to keep the prisoners employed, within the provisions of the constitutional amendments, and have even done more in the fact that the prisons in the first year of the new system have earned a sum representing about two-fifths of the total cost of their maintenance, and it is probable that all that has been done meets the most sanguine expectations of those who framed the provisions governing the new system. he new system.

All the prisoners are employed, many of them at trades which will prove useful to them when they are again at liberty; the citizen industries of the State are in no way interfered with, and the prisoners themselves contribute toward their own support, and the taxpayers do the rest.

OF INTEREST TO GOLFERS.

THE COMING TOURNAMENT AT LAKE-WOOD-SOME THANKSGIVING DAY CONTESTS.

The comment made by W. Ofrdwood Stewart. the English golfer, just before sailing for home, that the most interesting feature of golf in this country was the rapid progress of American play-ers, is hardly to be wondered at in view of the energy with which the sport is pursued. Cartainly American players cannot complain of any lack of opportunity to perfect themselves in its fine points, opportunity to perfect themselves in its fine points, for few games can be followed through so many months of the year. In fact, the golf season apparently has no end. It is probable that tournaments will be held throughout the winter, in a more or less desultory way to be sure, but still sufficiently often to allow of a player keeping in

the Metropolitan Association, however, will take place this week, when the Lakewood Golf Club will hold its annual open tournament, beginning on Thanksgiving Day. It is said on good authority that H. J. Whigham, the present amateur cham-pion, is to be one of the competitors, and, with the other prominent players who are known to be entered, lovers of golf will have a rare opportunity for witnessing expert play. Mr. Whigham is to be the guest of Robert Bage Kerr, the scoretary of the United States Golf Association. Mr.

is to be the guest of Robert Bage Kerr, the secretary of the United States Golf Association. Mr. Kerr's party will also include A. H. Fenn, James A. Tyng and several other well-known players. Among those who have signified their intention of taking part in the tournament are William H. Sands, Henry P. Toler, M. R. Wright, of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; Stowart Giliespie, ex-champion of Canada; J. W. Biddle, James Converse, Jasper Lynch and F. W. Menzies.

This tournament will serve merely to open the Lakewood golf season, for both the Ocean County Hunt Club and the Lakewood Golf Club have prepared attractive programmes for the wintermonths. At the Country Club, Mondays throughout the season are to be reserved for women's handicaps and Tuesdays for men's competitions. Thore is also to be a special series of tournaments for men during December and January. Mrs. George J. Gould has presented a cup to be played for on successive Fridays until May, and James Converse another cup for men's foursomes on Friday afternoons in March and April.

Among the various local organizations Thanksgiving Day is to be celebrated in true up-to-date fashion. The Baltusroi Golf Club announces a members handicap in the morning and a mixed foursome in the afternoon, both for special prizes presented by the club. The members of the Essex Country Country Club, whose links are at Hutton Park, East Orange, are to hold a club tournament for a cup presented by L. St. Clair Colby, while a handicap for the President's Cup is to be the feature of the Thanksgiving Day programme at the Richmond Country Club, whose links are at Hutton Park, East Orange, are to hold a club tournament for a cup presented by L. St. Clair Colby, while a handicap for the President's Cup is to be the feature of the Thanksgiving Day programme at the Richmond Country Club, whose links are at Hutton Park, East Orange, are to hold a club tournament for a cup presented by L. St. Clair Colby, while a handicap for the President's Cup, offered by John Reid, is to be finally d

the club championship, at eighteen holes, medal play.

The best eight scores are to qualify for the match play for the Championship Cup and Class A priza. The next division, consisting of those whose handicap is over fifteen strokes, are to play off for the Class B prize. On November 27 the Class A and Class B men will meet in the semi-finals, and the finals will take place on the following day. The last contest scheduled is for the Harbor Hill Challenge Cup, at thirty-six holes, handicap medal play, to be held on December 5. The women of the club are also to have a championship tournament, beginning to-morrow and continuing through the week, with the exception of Thursday.

TO BE SENT BACK TO AUSTRIA.

THE FORTY-EIGHT ARRESTED STAVECUTTERS BROUGHT TO BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.-Forty-eight men from the in terior of Austria, who were arrested last week in the swamps of Mississippi by United States inspectors on the charge of violating the Alien Labor contract law, were brought here to-day, with their leader, Johann Poje, and locked up in the immigrant house of detention at Locust Point. They will be sent back to Bremen on the steamship München, of the North-German Lloyd Line, in a few days. The men arrived here on September 9, and were engaged in cutting barrel staves.

BILLIARD MEN AT PRACTICE.

Slosson and Ives are travelling at a good clip in their practice for the championship tournament, November 23. Ives recently put up a run of 161,

November 29. Ives recently put up a run of 161, averaging 29 for 500 points in the afternoon game and 31 in the evening game, which gave him an average of 20 for the 1,000 points.

Sioson came along with a fine run of 141 points, and an average of 37 for 400 points. Friends of the "Student" are confident he will give the champion a great battle in the tournament, as Siosoon never played more strongly. Schaefer seems to be keeping back his runs and averages, and there is some curlosity to know what the "Wizard" is doing. Sutton is credited with 111 and fairly good averages.

A. OLIVOTTI & CO. IMPORTERS OF **Artistic Furniture**

Works of Art

Beautiful articles for House Decoration and

305 FIFTH AVENUE

(NEAR SIST STREET)

IN THE CYCLING WORLD.

POLICEMEN SEEM TO BE ON THE LOOK

OUT FOR WHEELMEN.

THE GAY PARISIENNE PAWNS HER WHEEL FOR

THE WINTER-FOREIGN RIDERS ARE HERE-

MOTT ON A RACING POINT-

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

One cannot ride over the smooth streets of Phila

delphia without being made aware of the fac-

that a large number of policeman are especially

on the lookout for wheelmen. In Broad-st., for

example, policemen are stationed in the middle of

example, policemen are stationed in the middle of the carriageway to see that the rule of keeping to the right is strictly enforced, and if a rider ventures on the wrong side of one of these officers he will find himself brought up with a round turn. The city's constabulary are also on guard where other smooth-paved thoroughfares cross Bi-ode-st, and if a cyclist attempts to make a short cut on turning into one of them he will be instantly warned to keep over on the right side.

In the vicinity of the Tombs and the Crimina

Courts Building there are two blocks of asphal

that suggest what an improvement it would be if many of the avenues were treated in a like

manner. The tracks for the trolley road have re-cently been completed, and the ashphalt is laid

close up to the grooved rails, which consequently

close up to the grooved rails, which consequently form the slightest possible obstruction to the passage of vehicles of any kind, and a bleycle could cross the rails almost without the rider knowing it. At present these two blocks are wholly isolated, so that cyclists will hardly ever use them. But is this any reason why many miles of asphalt should not be laid in railroad streets in New-York, with grooved rails required in all cases; and, in particular, why should not Elm-st. be furnished with a smooth pavement after the construction of the underground rapid-transit road, and to an extent be reserved as a route for bleyclists? There is no bleycle route to the lower part of the city thus far, and apparently no other way of providing one that will be generally satisfactory.

"When the gay Parisienne, feeling that th

cycling season is over, seeks a safe retreat in which she may store her wheel until the spring-

Sketch. The Mont de Plete affords an effectual and inexpensive means of storing one's bleycle when not required for use. Effectual, because the institution is under State control, and the authorities bind themselves to keep the machine safely; inexpensive, because the cost of storage for four months only amounts to from two to three francs. Lucky people, those Parisians, to be able to house their wheels on such terms."

The wheelmen of Indianapolis showed their strength when they re-elected Thomas Taggart

Mayor. He worked harder in Philadelphia than

any member of the committee, and since his return

any member of the committee, and since his return to Indianapolis has always been ready to boom the League interests. He was the first man on the committee to secure ten new applications for membership, and now wears an honor badge. The wheelmen did not forget his good work in their behalf when the ballots in the municipal election were cast last month, and the "bleycle Mayor," as he is called, was re-elected by a larger vote than was given him the first time he ran for the office.

Among the passengers who arrived on the St

Louis on Saturday were a number of bicyclists who will take part in the six-day international race at

will take part in the fix-day madison Square Garden. The youngest was Edouard Taylore, who is only seventeen years old, and who won the sprint Grand Prix bloxele race in Paris last July. There were also Jean Gongoltz, Dominique Lamberjack, Etiènne Stephane, Maurice Vandeneyde and Gaston Bizon, the trainer.

Albert Mott, chairman of the Racing Board of

A canvass of the trade in Philadelphia has been made, and shows that of fifty leading manufact-

urers fourteen will market bevel-geared wheels,

four will have other styles of chainless wheels,

nine will offer as an option an inclosed chair wheel, fourteen will sell chain wheels with im-proved details and put on geur cases at extra cost, and nine will simply assert exceptional workman-ship as a feature.

H. B. Fullerton, of the Long Island Railroad, has

The Hudson County Sportsmen's Association is

arranging for a bloycle show at Hasbrouck Insti-

tute Hall, Jersey City, on January 26-29. Applica-tions for space can be made to H. M. Storer, No. 21 Madison-ave., Jersey City.

The first women's night of the South Brook-

lyn Wheelmen will be held at the clubhouse, in Ninth-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday night.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen may obtain full printed information and membership blanks by sending names and ad-dresses to the Cycling Editor, The Tribune.

AN ITALIAN STABBED TO DEATH.

THE MURDERER GETS A GOOD START BE-

FORE THE POLICE ARE INFORMED. Lorenzo Gallitiello, an Italian, forty-five years old,

street sweeper, who lived with his wife and five children on the top floor of the tenement-house No.

According to what the police were able to learn,

This grudge is supposed to have arisen over some

the tenement-house, where Cesare acted as house-

NOT MAKING ANY FUSS OVER IT.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The telegraphic correspondent of "The Daily Thunderboit" at Skedunk was nursing a sore thumb on his left hand.

"How did you hurt it?" asked the sympathizing friend.

"Mashed it accidentally with a hammer."

"Hurts a good deal, doesn't it?"

"Did at first. It's easier now."

"Won't be able to use it for a good while, will you?"

"Won't be able to use it for a solution of the you?"
"No."
"Too bad."
"Not so awfully bad. See this? It's an accident insurance policy. One hundred and fifty dollars. Got the money this morning. More than I could earn with the other thumb in three menths. Think I'm kicking? Not on your life!"
He took the sympathising friend out with him and returned presently with only \$1950 of the money left.

A SYMPTOM.

"But how are you going to tell platonic love from

any other?"
"Well, for one thing, platonic love doesn't laugh at locksmiths."

From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Detroit Journal.

issued a second edition of "A Cyclist's Par for Long Island. The book contains route descriptions of interest to riders of the wheel

"The 'Mont de Piete' affords an

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

The Tribune is able to present herewith an ex cellent and lifelike reproduction of the features of General J. P. S. Gobin, who became Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the recent National Encampment held at Buffalo. It represents him in the uniform of a brigadler-general of the National Guard of the State of Penn sylvania, as he appeared commanding the Third Brigade of Pennsylvania troops, called out by Gov-



GENERAL J. P. B. GOBIN. Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., 1897-'98.

ernor Hastings in connection with the coal miners strike about Hazleton. General Gobin was born at Sunbury, Penn., on January 26, 1837. He attended the public schools of his native town, and served as a printer's apprentice in the office of "The Sunbury American." During his apprenticeship he pursued his English education and studied He afterward went to Philadelphia and em barked in the newspaper business on his own ac-count. Later he was engaged as a school-teacher. He then read law with General John K. Clement. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. He enlisted at once upon the firing on Fort Sumter in Com-pany C. 11th Pennsylvania Regiment. He was elected first lieutenant, and upon the reorganization of the regiment as the 47th Pennsylvania he was commissioned captain. The regiment was sent to the Department of the South. Captain Gobin was favorably mentioned for gallantry at Pocolailgo. He was promoted to major for gallantry at Sabin's Crossroads and Pleasant Hill. When the division to which Captain Gobin was attached was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley he commanded his regiment as lieutenant-colonel and colonel, receiving high praise from his superior officers. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, in which 5.6% men were killed, wounded or missing, he commanded the brigade At the end of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry and meritorious conduct. He was mustered out of service January 2, 1866. Upon his return to his native State he located in Lebanon and resumed the practice of law. He entered the Grand Army of the Republic in 1857 as a charter member of Sedgwick Post, and has been an active and enthusiastic comrade since then. In 1886 he was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, and gave the department one of the best administrations it ever enjoyed. He is one of the trustees of the Soldiers on Salleriand Commissioners. He is also distinguished as one of the men who have made the Pennsylvania National Guard what it is. In 1846 he was elected colonel of the 8th Regiment, P. N. G., and promoted to brigadier-general, commanding the Third Brigade, in 1885. By his own unaided efforts he has risen to places of eminence and honor. Men delight to call him their friend and comrade. He is one of the most genial, unpretentious, manly men within the ranks of the Grand Army.

Comrades of Lafayette Post Xo, 140, having deelected first lieutenant, and upon the reorganization of the regiment as the 47th Pennsylvania he Albert Mott, chairman of the Racing Board of the L. A. W., in speaking about records, says; "In the documents received from the other side was a request for a standing start record of 1.44, made by Stocks. We could not allow it, of course, because the one-mile record is 1.25-25, held jointly by Stocks and McDuffee. Our rules are plain on that point and read as follows: The Board will consider flying start only in records against time; standing start only in competition." So a man who takes a standing start in a time trial merely handicaps himself."

Comrades of Lafayette Post No. 140, having decided unanimously to assist the National Society of New-England Women in the entertainment to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of November 30, this committee will have charge: Joseph J. Little, A. G. Mills, Charles F. Homer, Eugene H. Conklin, J. B. Hyde, R. F. Ware, A. C. Bakewell, P. H. Murphy, Jesiah C. Long, commander, and Wilbur F. Brown, adjutant, and all information may be obtained from its members. The committee has announced that 110 members will be needed for the scene which is to represent the return of the soldiers at the end to represent the return of the soldiers at the end of the Civil War. No uniforms of Lafayette Post are to be used, but the 7th Reziment members are to represent that regiment's departure for the seat of war. 'The uniform need not be elaborate or technical. Almost any dark-colored trousers will do. Add to these a blouse, an army belt, a cap or hat, and, if possible, a knapsack or an army blank-et, or both, together with a musket or a sword, and you are equipped.' The committee wants to know "whether you have or can secure such an outfit; if you cannot, then the committee wants to know "whether you have or can secure such an outfit; if you cannot, then the committee of the association will endeavor to aid in securing it. The committee will be grateful for suggestions as to how or where the use of such articles may be obtained.' Comrade Mills hopes to secure the cooperation of the Duryea Zouaves and other associations, who will appear in their well-known and picturesque war uniforms. These scenes will all be taken from the history of New-York and New-England, and fall into four groups-early New-England life, the Dutch occupation of New-York, the Revolutionary period and the Civil War.

The report of the Portrait Committee, Veteran Corps, of the 69th Regiment, has been unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Officers. It commends, among others, the work of the artist, John Mulvany, relating to the Civil War, in the following representations: "Custer's Last Rally," Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876, size of canvas

Battle of the Little Big Horn, 1876, size of canvas 11x20 feet; "Logan at Atlanta, Rallying the Union Forces After the Death of General McPherson," 6x12 feet; "Death of General Mulligan"; "Sheridan's Ride," 8x17 feet, unveiled in the presence of Mrs. "Phil" Sheridan and family in Philadelphia November 4, 1897.

The 69th Veteran Corps has ordered the following pertraits: The several colonels commanding the 69th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. and 69th New-York Volunteers, during the war, and those of Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher and Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran. They are to be paid for through popular subscriptions from those who admire the men and the cause for which they fought. When completed they are to form part of the archives of the active 69th. 171 Mulberry-st., was stabbed and almost instantly killed last night in the hailway of that house by a fellow-Italian named Dominico Cesare, thirty-seven years old, who lived in the same place. The mur-derer made his escape, and the detectives of the Muiberry-st. station and of the Central Office are the two men had a grudge of some weeks' standing.

The funeral of William Theodore Wood, past trifling matter connected with the management of the tenement-house, where Cesare acted as house-keeper. They had quarrelled several times, but heretofore their trouble had ended only in words.

When they met in the hailway of the house at 7:30 o'clock last evening, their quarrel was renewed, and became more violent than before. In the course of the dispute Cesare drew a knife and plunged it to the handle into his adversary's right shoulder at the handle into his adversary's right shoulder at the back. As soon as the stabbing had been done Cesare disappeared.

Gallitiello made no outcry and made no attempt to inform the police or others, though Patrolman Walsh, of the Mulberry-st. station, was standing on the sidewalk directly opposite the house. He walked from the hallway to the sidewalk, and thence through the hallway of No. 175 Mulberry-st. through which he passed to the yard in the rear.

In the mean time one of the tenants in Gallitiello's house had informed Patrolman Walsh of the stabbing, and he followed the injured man into the yard, where he found that Gallitiello had failen to the ground through weakness, and had become almost unconscious. An ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was hastily called. The wounded man was still alive when the ambulance arrived, and was lifted into the conveyance, but he died before the vehicle had gone many rods.

The Central Office was informed, and a general alarm was sent out for the murderer, who is described as being short and thickset, with black hair and mustache. Detectives familiar with the Italian quarter were quickly sent out, and a careful search of the house where the stabbing was committed, together with those in the neighborhood, was made. No trace of the weapon with which the cutting was done could be found. According to the ambulance surgeon, the weapon used was a knife, as the wound was too wide to have been inflicted with a stiletto. The murderer has a wife and two children. trifling matter connected with the management of commander of Alexander Hamilton Post, on Monday night last at his home, in North High-st., Mount Vernon, was so largely attended that the house was not large gnough to hold the people. The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, of Pilgrim Congregational Church, New-York City, and the Rev. L. F. Buell conducted the service. Alexander Hamilton Post turned out in a body, and there were large delegations from Farnsworth Post and the Women's Relief Corps. On the day before his death Comrade Wood had been selected, through the effects of A. Noel Blakeman, who was chief of staff in the McKinley inaugural parade and the Grant Tomb parade, as one of the guards at Grant's Tomb, and was to begin his duties as soon as able. day night last at his home, in North High-st.

Dr. Theodore L. Flood, Editor and proprietor of "The Chautauquan." Meadville, Penn., and past commander of Pfelfer Post, of that city, was in New-York last week, and met a great many of his old comrades of the Army of the Potomac, who were here to do honor to the commander-in-chief and department commander at Friday night's Lafayette Post reception. Dr. Flood was a gallant soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment, raised in the eastern part of the State, and belongs, among other soldier organizations, to the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

The annual convention of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was held this week at Springfield, Mass. and made these changes in its rules and regulations "Only those sons of veterans are hereafter eligible to membership whose fathers served at least six months in the war, and a part of this period at the front." The annual convention will in future be held on Labor Day, the first Monday in September. Next year's convention will be held in New-York, the invitation of General George J. Oaks Company, of this city, being accepted. These officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, W. Langschultz: first deputy commander, F. S. Clark; second deputy, Joseph J. Hervin; chaplain-in-chief, C. M. Watrous; trustee for three years, J. J. Harvey; trustee for two years, Henry Cannon. F. Kempf was appointed adjutant-general. "Only those sons of veterans are hereafter eligible

Kitching Post No. 60, at Yonkers, had a campfire in connection with the annual inspection on Monday night last, that brought together nearly Monday night last, that brought together nearly two hundred comrades from various posts in the county, and they had a joily reunion. Major James H. Jenkins was the inspection officer, and he was accompanied by a large delegation from Farnsworth Post. The next largest delegation was from John C. Fremont Post. After the official routine of the evening was over there came refreshments and cigars, and then addresses by Past Department Commander John C. Schotts, ex-Mayor Edson Lewis of Mount Vernon, Past Commanders James H. Jenkins, Edward B. Long, Thomas Birdsall, William Wilson, Henry E. Rhoades, Commander Hendrickson and others.

But five veterans remain upon the muster-roll of John A. Dix Post No. 125 of its original twenty

charter members. They are John T. Pryer, Theo-dore W. Dennison, Chaunce; A. Frees, Joseph B. Stephenson and George B. Roberts. Colonel Pryer, of these survivors, is the only member to be found regularly among the founders on post nights.

The veterans of the 21st New-Jersey Regiment of Volunteers held a reunion at the Shore House, at Bayonne, N. J., on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance and the campfire burned brightly. Among the guests were Judge Martin T. Memahon, of George Washington Post No. 103, this city, who made some interesting remarks, Speeches were made by a number of the local celebrities.

Army comrade, of Providence, R. I., was in the city on Friday, and was one of the guests of Lafayette Post at its reception on that evening for Commander-in-Cnief Gobin and Department Commander Shaw. Colonel Allen was accompanied at the reception by his son, George Edward Allen, jr., of the Metropolitan Telephone Company, of this city.

Assistant Inspector G. R. Hendrickson, Anderson-Williams Post No. 394, inspected Clarence D. Mackenzle Post, of Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. He was accompanied by a staff consisting of Commander Lord and the officers of Post No. 394, Joseph Silva, Post No. 313: Frank Silva, Post No. 75; M. P. Ross, Post No. 394, and Adjutant Huntley, Post No. 143.

Captain Edward Shandley, of the 9th New-York State Militia—the S3d New-York Volunteers in the war—and a comrade of John A. Dix Post No. 135, was one of the lucky bidders for the new East River Bridge approaches.

Captain Daniel F. Crowley has been prevailed upon to accept another term as commander of Joe Hooker Post No. 128

DR. ADLER ON RELIGION.

HE SAYS IT IS THE RELATION OF MAN

TO THE INVISIBLE. Dr. Felix Adler continued his course of lectures before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegle Hall yesterday morning. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

"What Is Religion?" was the subject chosen by Dr. Adler. Introducing the subject chosen by Dr. Adler. Introducing the subject, he likened man's life to a clearing in a dense forest. "In life," said he, "we are in a clearing in a dense forest. Surrounding us is a darkness into which no human being has ever penetrated. This is the great unknown. Men have given us a variety of definitions for the word religion. One has told us that it is a belief in a divine God. Arnold says that it is ethics plus feeling for mortality, touched by devotion.

"In their way these definitions are all very well, but they do not cover ail. For instance, where would the religion of the Buddhist, of the old Greek would the religion of the Budanist, of the old Greek come in under these definitions? These definitions are all true, but that is not all that is required. To be a complete definition all the surrounding circumstances must be taken into consideration and embodied. The man who defined man as a biped without feathers told the truth, but such would hardly be accepted as a good definition. To my mind the best definition would be: 'It is the relation of man to the invisible reality.' This is a definition which is broad enough to cover all nations and religions, from the lowest forms to the highest. It fits man's mind as to what the in

"There are three phases in the advance of re-There are three phases in the author the utter dependence upon a superior power. It was religion born of fear and slavery. Even to-day there are those who will tell you that religion is the outgrowth of abject fear. It is true that fear plays are investigate and the same accepted truth this an important part, but as an accepted truth this

statement is a gross exaggeration.

"With the advance of religion human life has become more secure. But even to-day we witness the horrible ravages of famine in some of the backwoods countries. In the civilized countries, howwoods countries. In the civilized countries, how-ever, famine has ceased to be a menace. We are not dependent upon the success of our crops as are the people in the back woods. To a more or loss extent, medical science has given us a safe-guard against the ravages of physical ills, but these are but temporary and uncertain at best. Religion also teaches men to help themselves. In the olden times religion was glavery in its methods. Men who worshipped were dependent upon the caprices of the gods. The gods were swayed by im-puises.

Men who worshipped were dependent upon the caprices of the gods. The gods were swayed by impuses.

The second period marked a great change. It was when the Hebrew combined all the spirits into one, and began teaching the law or morality, that religion began taking its greatest strides in the advancement of the world. It marked the end of the reign of the capricious gods, it turned uncertainty into certainty, for, according to the laws of the prophets, the people could anticipate God's ultimate acts as to the coming life.

This advanced religion also did away with the lifea that God could be won over by gifts and flatiery. It taught that these ideas were nothing short of insults to the Almighty. But with all the great advance, man's emancipation has not yet been worked out and there remains much to be accomplished. We know that a life of conscientious morality will be rewarded in the other life, but this is not enough to do. And right here is where some of us a feeling of despair. "In our physical ills shall we become stoics? Shall we make believe that which we do not feel or believe? Decidedely no. Let us face the problems of life face to face and trample and conquer the physical ills shall we become stoics? Shall we make believe that which we do not feel or believe? Decidedely no. Let us face the problems of life face to face and trample and conquer the physical ills with the spiritual instincts that are strong within all of us. What is it that causes the man who is lying on a sick bed to smile with contentment? It is because he has discovered an ideal. He has discovered that he has a soul, a something which physical aliments cannot touch.

"Religion is that something which sustains, redeems, and consoles man in times of need. Within all of us there is a great spiritual force, but we must have God's help in bringing it forth. To those who lead a thoughtful, good life there comes a wondrous change; a feeling of the nearness with the hingisty.

those who lead a track the same of the nearness with the Almighty."
In closing, Dr. Adler took exception to certain public criticisms that he was trying to teach a new religion.
"That is not so," he said. "I only draw a sharp line between ethics and religion. I have found that while the sustaining power is invisible, it is real."

TOO MUCH INDUSTRY.

From The Detroit Journal. Old Journalist-Why didn't you print it? Be-cause it was an idle tale? New Journalist-Oh, no; because it was being worked to death.

THE SEQUEL TO "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

The December (Christmas) Number contains the opening chapters of "RUPERT OF HENTZAU," which in interest and incident rivals Mr. ANTHONY HOPE'S "Prisoner of Zenda," to which it forms

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THE SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBITION.

Nothing associated with rapid transit or means of transportation has secured as much public attention in Europe as the motor carriage. In both Paris and London stock companies have engaged capital and London stock companies have engaged capital to operate horseless vehicles. In the gay capital of France the motor-driven voitures, as the cabs are called, are a common sight in the boulevards and avenues. At the coming Sportsmen's Show, in Madison Square Garden, the exhibition of motor cabs and carriages will form no unimportant feature. The Daimler Motor Company will be there, as will others, with a line of these vehicles.

WHY SHE WEPT.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer. A Cleveland landlord has one of his houses ten-A Cleveland landlord has one of his houses tenanted by a family that is out of all proportion to the size of the dwelling. In fact, he strongly suspects that there are at least two distinct families in the house, and he is quite anxious to get rid of them. He doesn't want to turn them out, and he has been hoping they would take the frequent hints he gives them and seek some other location. Lately they have complained of a leaky roof, but the landlord has determined to make no repeals until they leave.

A few days ago the head of the household waited on him. on him.
"Well, sor," he said, "that roof has been leakin"

"Well, sor," he said, the andlord.

"Has it?" said the landlord.

"Yis, sor. It leaks right over me sister's bed. Draps right down on her, sor. This marnin' she came out o' the room a-cryin', sor. It had been raining on her all night, Yis, sor, cryin'.

"Well, why in Tophet," inquired the landlord, "didn't she move the bed?"

"Twasn't that, sor," hastily remarked the tenant. "Twasn't that, sor," hastily remarked the tenant. "Twasn't that,"

"Why, you see, sor, she were jist a-cryin' because it reminded her so much of home."

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